THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1775. [NUMBER 1705.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 23d Aug. 1775.
Flour at 20/ per Cwt.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh lb. 8 ½. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7/ 0	Beef per Barrel	55/ 0
Flour	20 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	14 6	Salt	3 0
West-India Rum	3 5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Do.	29 0
Muſcovado Sugar	55 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 3
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 35

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	13	7	after 5	40	after 6	Full Oean Saturday.
Friday	14	8	5	42	6	
Saturday	0	9	5	43	6	
Sunday	16	10	5	44	6	
Monday	17	10	5	45	6	
Tueſday	18	11	5	46	6	
Wedneſday	19	12	5	47	6	

Days 12 Hours 40 m. 7 ½

Juſt publiſhed
And to be ſold by the Printer hereof,
RULES AND ORDERS
For regulating the
MILITIA
Of the Colony of
NEW-YORK:
Recommended by the
PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
Auguſt 22, 1775
And ordered to be printed. 4—

INDIAN LANDS
At ST. VINCENTS

Upon the firſt day of March 1776 will be expoſed to public ſale, at Kingſtown in the iſland of St. Vincent,

THAT valuable tract of land lately granted by his Majeſty, to the honourable General Monkton, on the following conditions, viz.

The land to be ſold for ſterling money, one third of the purchaſe money to be immediately paid in caſh, at 75 per cent. Exchange, or in ſuch Bills of Exchange upon Britain as will be approved of at the time of ſale.

The remaining two thirds in four equal yearly payments, the firſt payment to be made on the firſt day of March 1777 upon the Royal Exchange of London, and ſo on the ſame day of each immediate following year, till the whole is compleated.

The land to remain as ſecurity for the payment of the different inſtalments.

Surveyors are to be immediately empowered to divide the land into proper lots for plantations, and there will ſoon be regular plans of the whole made out, and lodged with William Crooke and Duncan Campbell, Eſq at St Vincents; Meſſrs. Baillies Fraſer and Baillie at St Kitts; Robert Bogle ſenior, Robert Bogle, jun. Andrew Grant, and James Baillie, Eſqrs. Grenada; and Charlton Palmer Eſq in Philpot Lane, London, for the inſpection of the public. And whoever is deſirous of knowing further particulars, will pleaſe to apply to ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON. 4—7

To be SOLD,

AT public vendue, on Wedneſday the twentieth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling houſe of William Denniſton, in Hanover, in the county of Morris, ſaid dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, with a good cellar and cellar kitchen; alſo a fulling mill and ſhop, with all the tools and utenſils, (of the firſt quality, and quite new) neceſſary for carrying on the clothing and dying buſineſs, well ſituate for cuſtom, and on a never failing ſtream, the houſe and other buildings being all within a few yards of each other, with about 14 acres of good land, on which ſaid buildings ſtand, about half of which is well timber'd, the reſt brought into proper improvements, &c. Articles to be made known at the time of ſale, and the moſt reaſonable time for payment will be allowed, by

WILLIAM DENNISTON.

N. B. Vendue ſubject to adjournment. 4—7

New Jerſey, Suſſex County, } NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Matthias Clark, an inſolvent debtor, now confined in the common goal at New-Town, in the county of Suſſex, that they appear before Nathaniel Pettit and Samuel Lunday Eſqrs, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Suſſex, on the thirtieth day of September next, at the Court-Houſe at New Town aforeſaid, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhould not be made, and he diſcharged, purſuant to an act of the Governor, Council and General Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, entitled, "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors. 4—7.

Auguſt 26th, 1775.

LONDON.

From the *London Morning Chronicle.*

On the DISTURBANCES *in* AMERICA.

LETTER II.

[*Although we have not been able to obtain the firſt of theſe Letters, yet it was thought proper to publiſh this which ſeems to be of the true Spirit of the Britiſh Miniſtry, opens their Plot, and plainly diſcovers to us what we have to expect from them, ſhould they be able to carry their treaſonable deſigns into execution.*]

WHETHER this is the beſt of poſſible worlds, is a point with which the politician has nothing to do: he muſt take men as they are, and till the period of the Millenium arrives, wars and tumults will poſſeſs their full number of pages in the hiſtory of mankind. A too eager love of peace, the child of puſillanimity, will be generally found a prelude to the moſt deſtructive ſcenes of blood and ſlaughter. Whenever unavoidable danger preſents itſelf, prudence directs us to face it boldly. Shall our humanity induce us to leave the conteſt ſo big with danger to our immediate deſcendants? Forbid it, juſtice and paternal affection! The probability of ſucceſs, which is now on *our* ſide, will be againſt *them*. Yet ſhall we give up the ſovereignty in America, *their* right of inheritance, and the price of ſo many cares, and of ſo much blood and treaſure, without ſome ſtruggle? Though they, if the conteſt was deferred till their day, might probably fail, and involve the Britiſh Empire in ruin, yet we, by a ſpirited conduct now may ſhelter them from the danger, and procraſtinate the event.

The Boſtonians have been guilty of numberleſs acts of rebellion, which have no other real foundation, than their opinion that they can reſiſt with ſucceſs. On the ſlighteſt occaſion, large bodies of men appear in arms, with the avowed intention of fighting the King's troops; let them have their humour; in every eſſential point of view they are the enemies of Great Britain, and their inſults muſt not be forgiven, becauſe they are dangerous, ſo dangerous that ſuppoſe them defeated, ſuppoſe them ſuing for forgiveneſs, with all the humility which may be expected from their preſent inſolence, they muſt not be forgiven, they can never be again intitled to the protection and encouragement of the Mother Country. Their ſoil and climate, their growing manufactories of iron and wool, their ſhip building, and even their induſtry, are our natural, our irreconcilable enemies. The coloniſts muſt not only be defeated, but as far as it is in our power, the colonies deſtroyed. This may be done without much of that carnage which is ſo dreaded by *us*. The ſteady and inflexible regulations of policy by which every ſource of trade or manufactures muſt be cut off from the Northern colonies, and every poſſible encouragement given to ſettlements in warmer latitudes, can alone effect it. Indico, rice, rum, ſugar, cotton, ſilk, and the various productions of the Tropics, are commodities we want, and the habits of life in Southern climates will forever prevent their interfering with our laborious manufactories. Mutual wants are the true foundation of trade and political friendſhip, and colonies eſtabliſhed without this permanent view, have ever been the ruin of the Mother Country. We want nothing from the colony moſt dangerous to us, but proviſions, and lumber for the iſlands—and theſe it will furniſh even were it in a much leſs cultivated and improved ſtate than it now is.

The Americans are fond of repeating their arguments, though it ſeems agreed on all ſides that 'tis time that action ſhould commence. I ſhall not therefore enter into thoſe reaſons by which a Mother Country may be juſtified in ruining a colony which has been found prejudicial to her; they deny the debt of gratitude, by aſſerting, that we raiſed and ſupported them from motives of intereſt alone; admit this to be true, we raiſed them at an immenſe expence, with permanent views of political advantage; they are now found to be not barely detrimental, but highly dangerous to us; the ſame policy will teach us to deſtroy that which we have been miſtaken in defending and ſupporting: this cannot be done without much private injury and public calamity; but in diſputes of this magnitude, they are unavoidable. In the management of national concerns, the leſſer evil muſt be reſolutely choſen, and to liſten to the complaints of unavoidable evil is a dangerous humanity, and will have the ſame effect as the moſt contemptible weakneſs. Shall we, to avoid the effuſion of human blood, give up the ſoveraignty of America without a blow? What kind of philanthropy muſt that be which can reſolve on this, and ſurvey with a ſteady eye, the dreadful proſpects of calamity and ruin, which will immediately overwhelm the Britiſh empire—If by our tameneſs, or by American reſolution, the colonies are torn from us; expedients, in a diſpute ſo rooted as this is, were always ridiculous, and are now, by all parties, given up. What trivial nonſenſe are affidavits to prove who fired firſt; the moment the Americans attempted to raiſe troops with the avowed intention of reſiſting government by force, the firſt bullet ſhould have been fired, and that we have ſo long deferred it, is an error for which we ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed. We ought long ere now to have been as unanimous as the Americans, in perceiving that the voice of neceſſity, and the great vortex of human affairs, is too powerful to be confined by the forms of a conſtitution. The ſword alone can decide this diſpute; and he is a traitor to his country who does not contribute every thing in his power to prevent the ruin of the Britiſh empire, which will immediately take place if we are defeated.

From Lloyd's Evening Poſt.

POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS.

IN the courſe of animadverſion upon our diſpute with America, the principle, "*That wherſoever the ſupreme power of Legiſlation is veſted, there alſo centers the ſupreme power of Taxation,*" has been (it is thought) fully proved to the conviction of every unbiaſſed Reader; and indeed the Americans themſelves ſeem ſo thoroughly convinced of it, as to have given up the diſtinction, not only between internal and external Taxation but alſo the difference between the legiſlative and the taxing Power; well knowing that they who can tax will rule, and thoſe who can rule muſt and will tax; the Act of Taxation being an eſſential act of dominion and ſovereignty, without which no Government can ſubſiſt, or maintain its authority.

The rebellious Americans depend upon their numbers, and diſtance from us; but we hope they will be of but little ſervice to them for there are other ways and means of diſtreſſing them, beſides our meeting them in the field. Their wealth is the ſource of their rebellion; and our Miniſtry have already wiſely begun to reduce them to reaſon by leſſening it, and when they find themſelves ſo blocked up by ſea, that nothing can go to or come from them without falling into our hands; or, if that will not do, that their veſſels and properties are ſeized, and, if occaſion requires, their coaſts plundered, their towns and ports reduced to aſhes, &c. poverty and diſtreſs will by degrees break in upon them; and though they have got a great Army, they will ſee their ruin daily approaching, without being able to prevent it. If, therefore, they ſtill perſiſt in their rebellion, contrary to their own intereſt, and contrary to all the feelings of humanity for their fellow Subjects but in a more particular manner, contrary to the compaſſion they ought to have for their Wives and Children, all the evils and calamities that ariſe from it will, in the ſight of God and Man, lie at their door; and even the cries of the injured Orphan and Widow, that will go up to Heaven upon that account, will go up againſt them."

June 6. From Sico we learn that an expreſs was arrived there, addreſſed to the Commandant, with an order from the Grand Signior, importing that all the Chriſtian women who had been married in that iſland to Turks, muſt forſake them; and that for the future no Turk ſhall, on any account whatſoever, eſpouſe a Chriſtian. It is ſaid that this order hath been given in conſequence of a requeſt which the women of that iſland cauſed to be preſented to the Grand Sultaneſs, to whom the Grand Signior refuſes nothing.

June 8. Yeſterday the Recorder paſſed ſentence of death at the Seſſions-Houſe in the Old Bailey, upon Meſſrs. Robert and Daniel Perreau, and 13 other convicts.—Mrs. Rudd was ſent to the bar, and the Recorder informed her that it was the unanimous opinion of the three Judges, who attended at the trial of the Perreaus, that ſhe ſhould be detained; upon which Sir Thomas Frankland entered into a recognizance to proſecute her at the next ſeſſion for forging two bonds in his poſſeſſion. She was therefore ordered to be detained in Newgate till the next ſeſſion. Mrs. Rudd deſired to be admitted to bail; but the Recorder informed her that could not be done, unleſs by application to the Court of King's Bench.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 20.

"Many are the conjectures concerning the deſtination of ſeven men of war that ſailed from Toulon the 16th inſtant: ſome people think they are gone to the coaſt of Guinea, others to the coaſt of Coromandel, others to the Weſt Indies, but I rather ſuſpect they are gone towards the Britiſh plantations in America. There are three other ſquadrons at Breſt, one of which conſiſting of five ſhips of the line, and two frigates, which will ſail in a few days; another of three ſhips of the line and the third is to remain in Breſt road till further orders.—Thus, whilſt Britannia boaſts of her fleets, the French talk and act as if ſhe had not a ſhip upon the ſea.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 28.

Laſt Saturday night about 2000 of the united troops of this continent, entrenched on what is call'd Plough Hill, within point blank ſhot of the enemy; and notwithſtanding a continual fire from them almoſt all yeſterday, we had only two killed and two wounded, viz. Adjutant Stamford of Rhode-Iſland and another man killed, Mr. William Simpſon, a volunteer of Pennſylvania, loſt a leg, and another man wounded, neither dangerous. We have not heard how many the enemy loſt, tho' 'tis ſaid one officer and ſeveral men were ſeen to fall.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 29.

By Capt. James Wood, who was deputed by our Aſſembly, to invite the ſeveral tribes of Ohio Indians to a treaty, to be held at Fort Pitt, on the 10th of next month, and who returned laſt night, we learn, that he had viſited the Delawares, Shawanefe, Senecas, Wiandots and Tawaas—That the Commanding Officer at Detroit, and Deputy Agent for Indian affairs, and Monſieur Baby, a Frenchman, had ſent Belts and Strings of Wampum to ſeventeen Nations, including thoſe above mentioned; informing them, that unleſs they all united the Virginians would take their country from them;—that they purpoſed to attack them two different ways;—one by the Ohio, the other by the Lakes;—that the Virginians would invite them to a Treaty, but that they ought by no means to go, as they (the Virginians) were a people not to be depended on. That many other diabolical artifices had been uſed by thoſe tools of Government, to inſtigate theſe Savages to attack our frontiers.—Particularly the Virginians were repreſented to them, as a diſtinct people, and that their attacking them, would not be reſented by the other Colonies.

Capt. Wood had this account firſt from the Delawares, who appeared friendly, and gave him the Belt and String which had been ſent them. All the other Tribes confirmed this account, and promiſed to attend the Treaty.—The Shawaneſe aſſured him, whatever they had received from Fort Detroit, they had buried in the ground never more to riſe; but that the fooliſh Tawixtawees and Peous, had accepted the Belts.

Chenuſaw, one of the hoſtages who eſcaped from Williamſburg ſometime ago, arrived at the Shawany Town the day before Captain Wood.—He had informed the Indians, that all the people of Virginia were preparing for war, and determined to attack the Indians, except the Governor, whom the people had obliged to go on board a man of war. That the hoſtages had diſcovered they were to be made ſlaves, and ſent to ſome other country, which he aſſigned as the reaſon for his eſcape. But on Captain Wood's explaining the matter to the Indians, they appeared entirely ſatisfied.

Wincheſter, Auguſt 16, 1775.

LONDON, June 28.

THE Sheriff. Plomer and Hart waited on his Majesty at St. James's, in consequence of the King's appointment last Saturday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed his Majesty in the following words, "May it please your Majesty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, to wait upon your Majesty, humbly to know your Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, when your Majesty will be pleased to receive, upon the Throne, their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition." His Majesty replied, "You will please to take notice, that I will receive their Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, on Friday next at the Levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then said, "Your Majesty will permit us to inform you, that the Livery in Common Hall assembled, have resolved not to present their Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, unless your Majesty will be pleased to receive it sitting on the throne." The King answered, "I am ever ready to receive Addresses and Petitions—but I am the judge where."

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common-hall assembled, on Tuesday the 4th of July, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the King is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Resolved, That his Majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

Resolved, That such denial renders the right of petitioning the Throne, recognized and established by the revolution, of no effect.

Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble address, remonstrance, and petition of this court on the Throne, is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the people.

The following is the address, petition and remonstrance, agreed to by the Common hall on the 24th of June and intended to have been delivered to the King on the Throne.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Livery, &c. of London, in Common hall assembled, are compelled again to disturb your Majesty's repose, with our complaints.

We have already expressed to your Majesty our abhorrence of the tyrannical measures pursued against our fellow subjects in America, as well as of the men who secretly advise, and of the ministers who execute these measures.

We desire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the specious name of dignity, is to all intents and purposes, despotism; and that the exercise of despotic power, in any part of the empire, is inconsistent with the character and safety of this country.

As we would not suffer any man, or body of men, to establish arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquiesce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow subjects; we are persuaded that by the sacred unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the constitution, the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty and safety; that whatever power invades these rights ought to be resisted; we hold such resistance in vindication of their constitutional rights, to be their indispensable duty to God, from whom those rights are derived, to themselves, who cannot be safe and happy without them; to their posterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated and unimpaired.

We have already remonstrated to your Majesty that their measures were big with all the consequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue and consequent increase of taxes, the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

Unhappily, Sire, the worst of these apprehensions is now realized in all its horror: We have seen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majesty's commander in chief: Will your Majesty be pleased to consider what must be the situation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America, but Gazettes of blood, and mutual lists of their slaughtered fellow subjects.

Every moment's prosecution of this fatal war may loosen irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and safety of the British empire depend.

If any thing could add to the alarm of these events, it is your Majesty's having declared your confidence in the wisdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriously bribed to betray their constituents and their country. It is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council, and a representative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence which though procured by your Ministers, is dangerous to your Majesty, by deceiving you; and to your people by betraying them.

In such a situation, your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majesty, that they cannot and will not sit unconcerned; that they will exert themselves, at every hazard, to bring those who have advised these ruinous measures to the Justice of this country and of the much-injured colonies.

We have already signified our persuasion that these evils originate in the secret advice of those, who are equally enemies to your Majesty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to say, that your throne is surrounded by men avowedly inimical to those principles on which your Majesty possesses the crown, and this people their liberties: At a time of such difficulty and danger, public confidence is essential to your Majesty's repose, and to the preservation of your people:—Such confidence cannot be obtained by ministers and advisers who want wisdom, and hold priciples incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament, chosen under a national delusion, infidiously raised, by misrepresentations touching the true state of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate dissolution.

Your petitioners therefore again pray and beseech your Majesty to dismiss your present ministers and advisers from your person and counsels for ever; to dissolve a parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injustice, have manifested a spirit of persecution against our brethren in America, and given their sanction to popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in ministers, whose known and unshaken attachment to the constitution, joined to your wisdom and integrity, may enable your Majesty to settle this alarming dispute upon the sure, honourable, and lasting foundations of general liberty.

And a motion being made, and question put, to agree to the said address, remonstrance and petition, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Signed by Order, RIX.

Our whole infantry consists of 70 regiments (besides foot guards and marines); seven regiments and one battalion of the first regiment are at Gibraltar. Six regiments and the second battalion of the first regiment are at Minorca; one in the Caribbee Islands, three in Jamaica, one in Antigua, and one in the Grenades. There are twenty regiments and five companies already on the Commons of America. So that having thus forty regiments and five companies abroad, we have no more than twenty regiments in Ireland, and nine regiments and some companies of two others in Great Britain.—These, with the horse, and horse grenadier guards, four regiments of horse, three regiments of dragoon guards, and eighteen regiments of dragoons, form the whole military defence of Great Britain and Ireland.

July 6. The warmest advocates for administration begin to own that France and Spain have a greater force now at sea, or ready to put to sea at a few days notice, than Great Britain by its utmost efforts could equip or fit out in twelve months: The united or confederate fleets amounting to 92 men of war of the line, and the most sanguine promises of the First Lord of the Admiralty not exceeding 80 men of war of the line within the abovementioned period, that is to say, 30 within a month, 20 more in four months, and the remainder in the course of the year. Such is the humiliating state of Great Britain, once the mistress and great arbitress of the ocean.

July 8. It is said that Gen. Gage has written in the most pressing terms, either to be recalled, or have 15 000 men sent him.

A regiment of Marines is going to be raised in Ireland, which is to consist of a thousand men, exclusive of Officers.

It is confidently asserted in the city, that the ministry have received advice from Lisbon that the Spaniards are drawing a large army towards their frontiers, and therefore it is apprehended that they design to invade some part of the Portuguese territories; that in such case the court of Portugal requests an immediate aid and assistance from England.

The Patty, Loudon, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday last, after a passage of five weeks: This vessel has brought the cargo back, which she took from that port in November last, not being suffered to land it at New York.

In one of the letters brought by Captain Grant, there is a more favourable account of the skirmish on the Islands, by which the number of the killed and wounded are much lessened, and the loss of the King's sloop accounted for on account of the lee shore, and strong eddies, that set in amongst the Islands.

Lies from the London Papers, of July 7 and 8.

By a brig, Capt. Coffin, which arrived at Irongate Stairs on Thursday night in 21 days, from Nantucket, we have the following advice:

GENERAL Gage having ordered the inhabitants to leave Boston, they all complied except the Quakers, who refused to quit their habitations; on which the men of war began to fire on the town and beat down twenty or thirty houses; when the Quakers left the town, which is now inhabited by General Gage and his troops only.

Last night Captain Grant, of the ship Æneas, from Salem, arrived at Dover, with two families from thence, who were obliged to leave that place on account of the daily dreadful scenes of bloodshed. Capt. Grant advises, that upwards of thirty thousand Provincials are mustered every morning, and that General Putnam had sent to acquaint General Gage, that he would meet him at the head of his troops, and that the General would turn out man for man in the field. The Captain farther says, that he had much ado to get leave to come from thence; that he sent up to the Congress to know whether he might sail for England, as his ship was laden, who sent him word down he might but would not suffer him to carry any letters, and he was obliged to leave upwards of 2000 behind him, and only brought five, which were in his pocket. He further adds, that the Provincials have entirely stopped up the port at Salem, and that his ship would be the last that they would suffer to come from thence. He sailed the 7th of June at night, and arrived at Dover the 5th instant.

By letters from New-York there is an account of the proceeding of the Congress at Philadelphia as low down as the 18th of May; by which it appears, that from what had transpired of their proceedings, they were far from being unanimous; that Mr. Dickenson had in a most elaborate speech of two hours long, proposed a plan of reconciliation by offering to his Majesty a yearly revenue, on certain conditions: The ground work of his plan was founded on the ancient grants of Parliament to the Kings of England in lieu of Royalties, Court of Wards, and other hereditable rights; and some particular grants of this kind in Charles the IIds's reign were particularly referred to.—The speech was acknowledged to be very ingenious, and shewed Mr. Dickenson to be well versed in the History of England, and well acquainted with the great constitutional parts of it; but was much disliked by many of the Delegates, and so very ill received by Messrs. Otis and Hancock, that they left the house abruptly.—Dr. Franklin had not yet spoke; his silence was not very well liked by many of the Delegates, who did not know what to make of him, and the friends of Government out of doors, did not scruple to say that his lying by was an artful way of feeling how the public beat of the Delegates in general, who are most of them strangers to him.

Yesterday arrived in the Downs, the Sir William Johnson, Capt. Dean, from New York. She sailed from thence the 9th of June, and has brought dispatches for Government, which were put on shore at Deal.

July 11. Friday at a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, in order to take into consideration the Letter received by the Lord Mayor from the Committee at New York, Mr. Staveley moved, that a number of Resolutions be produced should be presented to the King by the Court; which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt made the following motion;

"That an humble Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be pleased to cause hostilities to cease between Great Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore Union, Confidence, and Peace over the British Empire."

This Motion, after several debates the Question being put, upon the shew of hands was carried in the affirmative.

The number for the motion were:

Six Aldermen, sixty six Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 74

Against the motion:

Six Aldermen, sixty one Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 59

Majority for the motion, 15

Mr. Hunt then moved, that a committee of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, might be directly appointed to draw up the Petition and Address, which passed in the affirmative. The Committee withdrew, and in a short time, returned with a most respectful Petition and Address, which met with the approbation of the whole Court except one dissenting Alderman.

The Sheriffs are directed to attend his Majesty at St. James's next Wednesday, in order to know when he will be pleased to receive the above address, which will be presented by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in their gowns.

There is a report current, that the Congress has wrote to Lord Dartmouth a conciliatory letter to settle the difference between Great Britain and America.—This letter is to be laid before the Privy Council, and the Congress Delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjourned state for their answer.

This day the Lord Chancellor was sent for to attend a Cabinet Council, at Lord Rochford's office on the subject of some advices received from New York. His Lordship returned to Fairy hill in the afternoon.

Bristol, July 4. Two thousand barrels of flour were bought yesterday for Newfoundland, the people on the fishery being in the greatest distress, only 2lb. of bread per week, per man being the allowance: and it is supposed many will leave the fishery on account of the want of provisions.—It is generally thought the West India Islands will soon be in the same state.

Zell June 22. The Nobility and States of the Duchy of Luneburg, have agreed, after the close of the Diet, to write to the King of Great Britain to entreat his Majesty's permission for them to erect to the honour of the late Queen of Denmark Caroline Matilda, his sister, a monument to perpetuate her genius, her virtues, and her misfortunes.

We are informed from good authority, that the Ministry are fully resolved to force the Americans to a legal submission to the Legislative Supremacy of the British Empire; * that if they seem to wait for the result of the consultations of the Continental Congress, it is only to see what effect any conciliatory proposals the Congress make, may have on the different Colonies; that, however, they are resolved to receive no proposals whatever from that illegal Assembly; that notwithstanding the rebellion of the Province of Boston, they are willing to hear and redress such Grievances as the legal Assembly of that Province (after having fully submitted themselves to the clemency of this country, and acknowledged the Supremacy of Parliament in all matters whatever) shall be laid before the King and Council, to be laid by them before the Parliament; that a part of the submission insisted on, is the delivering up to public justice the Ringleaders of the present Insurrection; and the making reparation, at the expence of the Colony, to the Widows and Orphans of such Officers and Soldiers as were killed in the late skirmish at Concord and Lexington; that for the future peace of the Colony, the Assembly shall be only permitted to meet once in three years, and that only for making necessary By-laws and municipal Regulations; that the Government shall be vested (as in the King's Provinces) in a Governor and twelve Counsellors; that the town of Boston shall be well fortified and the port relieved; that there shall always be kept in Garrison there five regiments, to be paid out of the Revenue to be raised by Parliament on the Provinces of New England; that New York shall also be fortified, and five thousand men kept in that Province, on account of its central situation; that the remaining part of 10 000 men, allotted for the protection of the midland Colonies, shall be placed in Garrisons or Forts, to be built at the expence of America, on the navigable rivers of the Provinces of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland; that twenty frigates and cutters shall be constantly employed on the coast of America, to enforce the implicit observance of the act of navigation; that the forts on the back of the New England Provinces shall be strengthened in their works, and garrisoned with British Troops, who shall have lands allotted to them behind the Forts, upon a military tenure: that the same course of public justice, the same forms of trial, and the same privileges as are possessed by all British subjects, shall be reserved in the internal Government of America; and that the restrictions shall only consist in the absolute establishment of her dependence on the British Empire and Legislature.

[* *When the Parliament of Great Britain can prove the* OMNIPOTENCE *they assume, they may carry these ridiculous resolves into execution.*]

DROPT,

LAST Saturday morning, in the upper end of Oswego Market, a piece of parchment tended in the manner of a small pocket book, there was in it a twenty shilling New-York bill, and a note of hand for £ 130 12 3, from Capt. George Fowler, to me the subscriber, dated 29th July 1775, payable in three months, with some other papers of little consequence.

Whoever has found it, and will bring the same to me either at the North River, shall receive the twenty shilling bill, as a reward of the finder's honesty.

The note of hand will be of no use to any body but me, as orders are already given to stop the payment of it and every body is hereby cautioned not to advance any money or things on it.

RICHARD DEANE.

New-York, Sept. 4, 1775. 3 8

SUCH persons as have in possession, any of the bills of credit emitted by the sub committee of the city and county of Albany, are requested to send the same to Robert Yates, at the house of Matthew Ernest, in this city, where they will be exchanged for New York currency. 5 5

WATERTOWN, August 28.

Yesterday another company of riflemen commanded by Captain Michael Cresson, arrived in this town in their way to join the grand American army — Some of this company, we hear have travelled from the Mississippi.

CAMBRIDGE. August 31.

Two of the enemy's floating batteries attempting to annoy our people at work upon Plow'd Hill, were silenced in Mistick River, and one of them partly sunk by some of our cannon placed at Temple's Farm.

Bunker Hill, Plow'd Hill, and Winter Hill are situated in a range from east to west, each of them on or near Mistick River; Plow'd Hill is in the middle, and is the lowest of the three, the summit of which is about half a mile from the enemy's works on Bunker Hill.

The enemy, finding but little effect from their firing last Sabbath, began to relax on Monday; they, however, at times, still continue their fire.—Our men are now well secured in their new post, and are completing their works with great expedition.

By a gentleman from Dartmouth, we hear, that a few days ago, as one of the piratical ships of war (supposed to be the King Fisher) was passing up the sound beween Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth islands, she stood into Tarpaulin Cove, close in with one of the houses, where stood a number of people without arms, looking at the ship; when, without the least provocation, they received a number of cannon balls, and some musket shot, from the ship, which obliged them to secure themselves: After which the ship fired a number of cannon shot at the house, some of which went through the same, and damaged several barrels of provisions, &c. but happily no person was killed or wounded.—As soon as this was done the ship immediately put about and came to anchor at a considerable distance from the shore, and soon after made off.

NEW-LONDON, September 1.

Wednesday morning a Tender chased two small sloops into Stonington harbour, who had a number of people on board, bound to Block Island, and they had but just time to get on shore, before the tender came in, and after making a tack they came close along side of Capt. Denison's wharf and discharged a full broad side into the stores, houses, &c. and sailed out again, and in a little time returned with the Rose man of war and another tender, and as soon as the Rose could get her broad side to bear on the town, she began a very heavy fire, also the tenders who were under sail, and continued firing the whole day, with very little intermission; during the time a flag was sent off from the shore, desiring Captain Wallace, commander of the Rose, to let them know what he meant by firing on the town?—— His answer was, that he did it in his own defence. We have one man mortally wounded, and the houses, stores, &c. very much shattered. Yesterday morning they sailed out and anchored at the north side of the west end of Fisher's island, where they remained at this publication. There were five or six killed on board the tenders by the inhabitants, who assembled and were under arms the whole day. They have carried off a schooner loaded with molasses, belonging to Patuxet, in Providence, from the West-Indies, and the two small sloops that landed the people.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

The Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, Esquires, are appointed Delegates, by the Virginia Provincial Conventions, to represent that colony in the Continental Congress to be held the fifth of next month.

Extract of a letter from Charles Town, South Carolina, dated August 20. 1775.

"Every thing here is suspended but warlike preparations.—It is said that there are scarce 200 men in town not enrolled.— The country is unanimous—Our two regiments of foot are every day training, and almost complete.—About a week ago a small sloop from this town boarded a snow from England, in Augustine Bay, and carried off between twelve and fourteen thousand pounds of powder, mostly belonging to the King. She had been sent privately with thirty resolute men, well armed, by our Committee, in order to intercept the vessel on the coast, but was disappointed, being rather too late, for there were forty thousand pounds landed, with four brass field pieces, the day before our sloop boarded her. There were twelve soldiers sent from Augustine to assist and defend the snow, to whom our people gave ten guineas for helping them out with the powder, and being so modest as not to resist. A man of war was in sight, but fortunately aground the few hours our people stayed. We spiked up the snow's guns, and then went off triumphant, although attacked by the boats full of armed men. One got within a hundred and fifty yards, it being quite calm, but that moment a fresh gale sprang up. Our people brought their booty safe to Beaufort, a town on the coast, about 70 miles S. W. of this place. It was reported they were pursued by the armed vessels from Augustine; to which place, on hearing of this, our Council of Safety dispatched fifteen artillery men and fifteen grenadiers, by water, and a company of our provincials to Beaufort, to assist the country people in the defence of the acquisition. We are putting the town in a posture of defence, and are all determined to oppose whatever troops may come here.

In Committee of Safety *of New Jersey.*

Princeton, August 31.

Resolved, That the several officers and privates who embody themselves as minute men in this province, be, and they hereby are directed, for the sake of distinction and convenience, to adopt, as their uniform, hunting frocks, as near as may be similar to those of the Rifle Men now in the Continental service.

A true copy from the minutes,

WILLIAM PATERSON, Sec'ry.

NEW YORK, September 7.

We are credibly informed that the Hon. the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, have passed a Resolve, that all Men capable of bearing Arms, who depart from the City of New York, into that Province, in Times of Distress, shall be compelled to return forthwith, and that the several Committees are enjoined to see the said Resolve carried into Execution.

We hear the Inhabitants of North Carolina are raising three Regiments of Foot, in Order to defend themselves against any Attempts that may be made against that Province.

Friday Afternoon a Sloop with Dispatches from General Gage, lying near the Man of War, sent her Boat ashore with four Men and one Woman, who being observed by some of our People, they were all taken Prisoners and carried to the Guard House; the Woman was discharged, but the Men are detained for further Examination. The Boat was stove to Pieces on the Beach near Greenwich, and then burnt.

Saturday last the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; and his LADY, arrived here from Connecticut and immediately set out for Philadelphia.

Tuesday se'nnight a small Sloop came down the North River from a Place called Little Esopus, and anchored along side the Asia Man of War, in order 'tis supposed to supply that Ship with Necessaries: A strict Watch was kept on her from that Day until Sunday Morning, when she set Sail and stood up the River, attended by an armed Sloop and some Boats from the Asia, but she was immediately pursued by a Number of Boats from the City, and soon taken, with 19 Men in her, who were committed to Gaol

The following is an Extract of a letter from an Officer at Ticonderoga to a Gentleman in Connecticut, dated August 23.

"Our regiment is in a good state of health; we have not lost a man by death, since we left Connecticut.—Col. Hinman's has never lost one since they inlisted, which I think something remarkable.—I expect we shall go for St. John's within ten days; we have all the encouragement from the Canadians and Indians, that we can desire, and they will assist and join us, if need be. I was at Crown Point yesterday, and had the pleasure to see Major B——, who has lately been at Canada as a spy; he said he was extremely well used by the inhabitants in general, secreted from the enemy, and conveyed back from place to place.—He has received letters since his return, which say, that if our army will come on, they will join us with four thousand men.—Major E. who has been at the Point all summer, told me, that he should not doubt of taking St. John's with 500 resolute men. By the best accounts that we can get there is about 700 regular troops, and Johnson is there with about 300 *Beggarly* SCOTCHMEN, and a very few Indians.—Our men are very fierce to push forward.—We are about 2400 strong, and more coming in daily.—We hope to complete what we have to do, and be on our return in six weeks."

Since our last several vessels with provisions &c. have been stopped and detained by the man of war, who put his own price upon whatever he thought proper to take— on the other hand, several vessels which had been on board the man of war, have been seized by our people, the men examined; some were discharged and others confined, and the vessels destroyed. Twelve persons from one vessel were confined and still remain so.

Yesterday afternoon two sloops, Captains Holley and Hazard, from New Fields or Poquanock, loaded with grain, flour, provisions, and live stock, came down the sound to this city, and having no clearance or other necessary papers to produce, were taken into custody on suspicion of being intended for Boston or to fall into the hands of the men of war. In their defence they said, that the committee of Fairfield knew of and did not disapprove their design; and that the reason of their want of a clearance &c. was that they could not obtain them in Connecticut, by reason of an embargo there upon all vessels, and that they came to New York to clear out.

The same Evening, Information was given by two Sailors, that the Sloop Hannah, Capt. Winn, lying here some Time, but not entered, lately from the West Indies, via Philadelphia, where it is said he was not allowed to enter, had just sailed with a West India Cargo for Boston—The Committee was immediately called, but we have not yet heard the Result of their Deliberations.

Since our last Capt. Goforth and his Company, and Capt. John Lamb's Company of Artillery embarked for Albany, to join our Army under General Schuyler, at Ticonderoga.

This Day the Packet, Capt. Marsham, sails for Falmouth.

[*Several pieces intended for this paper, deferred for want of room.*]

COMMITTEE CHAMBER,
Norwalk, September 4th, 1775.

WHEREAS the removal of persons and families into this town, who are inimical to the liberties and constitution of these colonies, (as the same were delineated by the late Continental Congress) will tend to disturb the peace of this town, and obstruct our endeavours in defence of our liberties, therefore,

Resolved, That no person or family shall be permitted to reside here, unless he or they, shall produce a certificate from a Provincial or County Congress, or from the Committee of Observation, of the town or place, from whence they removed; certifying that they are friends to the liberties of these colonies, and defenders of the association recommended by the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, on the 5th day of September last, and that this Resolve be published in Mr. Holt's Journal.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN CANNON, Chairman.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
Attest, THADDEUS BETTS, Clerk.

THE Partnership of Henry Van Vleck and Son, being dissolved, this is to request all persons who are indebted to Henry Van Vleck, or to said partnership of Henry Van Vleck and Son, either by bond, note or book debt, to make speedy payment to Henry Van Vleck, or in his absence to Henry W. Perry. It is expected that those debts which have been long due, will be paid very soon, to prevent their being put into the hands of an Attorney. 3—7

New York 1st Sept. 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons that have any demands against the estate of the late Peter Bauffier, of this city blacksmith, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested; and all persons that are indebted to said estate by bond, note, or book debt, are likewise requested to make immediate payment, to prevent those disagreeable proceedings the law directs. 5—8

George Janeway, and
John Walter, } Executors.

New York, Sept. 5th, 1775.

IF William Searles, who about five years ago kept a school at or near Hackensack, be yet alive, he is desired to inform the Printer hereof where he resides, that an application may be made to him, which will pay him for the trouble of giving that information.

Aug. 22d, 1775 5—8

TO BE SOLD,

By the Executors of Jorst Duryee, late of Jamaica South, in Queen's County, on Nassau Island, deceased.

THE following parcels of land and meadow, at Jamaica South, aforesaid, near Old Neck, being part of the estate of the said Jorst Duryee, viz.

The dwelling house and homestead of the said Jorst Duryee, as it is now in fence, containing 92 acres and an half and ten square rods, or thereabouts. An excellent grist mill, with one pair of mill stones, mill-house, bolting house, adjoining to the same, together with bolting mill cloths, scales, weights, mill picks, iron crows, and every other implement to the same mill belonging.

Twenty four acres of excellent salt meadow land, lying contiguous to the said mill. Ten acres and twenty square rods of wood land in three lots.

The sale of the above, to be on Monday the 16th of October next, at Jamaica South, aforesaid, on the premises, at two o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, when the articles of sale will be made known, or, if required at any time before, by the subscribers, who will give an indisputable title to the purchaser. A fine healthy negro boy, of about 16 years of age, will be sold also on the same day.

JACOB DURYEE,
ALBERT TURHUNER. } Executors.

Sept. 6, 1775. 5

Ten Pounds Reward.

Baltimore Town, Aug. 20, 1775.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an English convict servant, named *Benjamin Sayers*, a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, a very straight, round faced fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable down frowning look, short light hair, and several scars on his head and face: Had on when he went away, a white shirt, blue coat, striped trowsers, spotted stockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat cut in the fashion, may probably forge a pass, as he writes a good hand.

Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, shall have, if 20 miles from home, forty shillings, and if 100 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

AWBRAY RICHARDSON.

N. B. It is thought said servant is gone to New-York.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New York, Sept. 1, 1775.

WHEREAS attempts may be made to promote discord among the inhabitants of this colony, and to assist and aid the ministerial army and navy in their endeavours to carry into execution the cruel and oppressive acts of parliament, against the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of this continent. And as the immutable laws of self-defence and preservation justify every reasonable measure entered into to counteract or frustrate such attempts,— therefore.

Resolved, That if any person or persons shall be found guilty, before the committee of any city or county, of attempting (after the date of this resolution) to furnish the ministerial army or navy, with provisions or other necessaries, contrary to the resolutions of the Continental or of this Congress; or of holding a correspondence by letter or otherwise, for the purpose of giving information to the said army or navy, of the measures pursued by the united colonies, or any of them; or of advising expedients which the said army or navy might or ought to pursue against the said colonies or any of them; such person or persons, so found guilty, shall be punished at the discretion of the committee before whom he or they shall be found so guilty, or at the discretion of the Congress or committee of safety of this colony, so as the punishment by them, at their discretion inflicted, shall not exceed three months imprisonment, or other the punishments herein after mentioned, for the first offence.

Resolved, That if any person or persons shall be found guilty, before the committee of any city or county in this colony, of having furnished the ministerial army or navy (after the date of this resolution) with provisions or other necessaries, contrary to any resolution of the Continental or of this Congress, such person or persons so found guilty thereof upon due proof, shall be disarmed, and forfeit double the value of the provisions or other necessaries so furnished; to be applied to the public exigencies of this colony, in such manner as the Congress or committee of Safety of this colony for the time being, shall order and direct. And that such person or persons so found guilty, shall be put into and detained in close confinement, at his or their own expence and charge, until three months after he or they respectively shall have paid such forfeiture. And that every such person or persons who shall be found guilty of a second offence, of the same kind, shall be banished from this colony for the term of seven years, from the time of such second conviction.

Altho' this Congress have a tender regard to the freedom of speech, the rights of conscience, and personal liberty as far as an indulgence in these particulars may be consistent with our general security; yet, for the public safety, be it *Resolved* That if any person or persons shall hereafter oppose or deny the authority of the Continental or of this Congress, or the committee of safety or the committees of the respective counties, cities, towns, manors, precincts or districts in this colony, or dissuade any person or persons from obeying the recommendations of the Continental, or this Congress, or the committee of safety, or the committees aforesaid, and be thereof convicted, before the committee of the county, or any thirteen or more of their number, who shall or may meet upon a general call of the chairman of such committee where such person or persons may reside, that such committee shall cause such offenders to be disarmed; and for the second offence they shall be committed to close confinement, at their respective expence. And in case any of the said committees are unable to carry this, or any resolution into execution, they are hereby directed to apply to the next county committee, or commanding officer of the militia, or to the Congress or the committee of safety of this colony, for necessary assistance, as the case may require. But if it shall so happen that any violators of this resolution, shall reside in a county where there is no committee of the county, in that case the matter shall be triable before the committee of the next county: Provided, that no person shall be tried before the general committee of the city and county of New-York, upon the resolutions herein contained, unless the stated quorum be present; and in the city and county of Albany, unless there are present twenty-five members.

Resolved farther, That the respective committees; and the militia of the several counties, by order of the respective committees, or of the commissioned officer of the militia then nearest; are hereby expressly enjoined to apprehend every inhabitant or resident of this colony, who now is, or shall hereafter be discovered to be inlisted, or in arms against the liberties of America; and to confine such offender or offenders in safe custody: And his or their punishment is reserved to the determination of this, or some future Provincial Congress. And the committees to whom any person who shall be so inlisted, or have taken up arms against the liberties of America, are hereby directed to appoint some discreet person to take the charge of the estate both real and personal, of any such person or persons: Which person so appointed, shall be invested with such estate, and render on oath a just and true account thereof to this or some future Congress, or to commissioners by them to be appointed, and pay the issues and profits thereof to the treasurer appointed by this Congress, for the use of the associated colonies."

Resolved, That if any person be taken upon suspicion of any of the crimes in the above resolutions specified, he shall immediately be taken before the committee of the city, town, manor, precinct or district where the offender shall have been taken up; and if upon examination the suspicion shall appear to the said committee to be groundless, that he be discharged: Provided also, that no person charged to be an offender, shall be tried upon any of the foregoing resolves until the persons to be judges of the offence, be first severally sworn to try and adjudge the person so charged, without partiality, favour, affection, or hope of reward, according to evidence; and that every witness who shall be examined on such trial, shall have the charge distinctly and clearly stated to him, and be thereupon sworn to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

A true copy from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

ALL Persons that have any demands on the estate of Ezekiel Cheever, late of Morris Town, deceased, either by mortgage, bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired for very particular reasons, to send them to the subscribers, by the first day of October next; and all those that are indebted to the said estate, are desired to make speedy payment to prevent trouble.

JACOB MORRELL,
NATHAN REEVE, } Executors.
JON. CHEEVER. } 5—8

POET'S CORNER.

A JUNTO SONG.

To the tune of a begging we will go, we'll go, &c.

'TIS money makes the member vote,
And sanctifies our ways;
It makes the patriot sunshine coat,
And money we must raise.
And a taxing we will go, we'll go, &c.

More taxes we must sure impose,
To raise the civil list;
Also to pay our ayes and noyes,
And make opposers hist.
And a taxing, &c.

One single thing untax'd at home,
Old England could not shew;
For money we abroad did roam,
And thought to tax the new.
And a taxing, &c.

The pow'r supreme of Parliament,
Our purpose did assist,
And taxing laws abroad were sent,
Which rebels do resist,
And a taxing, &c.

Shall we not make the rascals bend
To Britain's supreme power?
The sword shall we not to them send,
And leaden balls a shower?
And a taxing, &c.

Boston we shall in ashes lay,
It is a nest of knaves:
We'll make them soon for mercy pray,
Or send them to their graves,
And a taxing, &c.

But second thoughts are ever best,
And lest our force should fail,
What fraud can do, we'll make a test,
And see what bribes avail
And a taxing &c.

Each Colony, we will propose,
Shall raise an ample sum;
Which we'll applied, under the rose,
May bribe them—as at home
And a taxing, &c.

We'll force and fraud in one unite,
To bring them to our hands;
Then lay a tax on the sun's light,
And King's tax on their lands.
And a taxing, &c.

WANTS A PLACE

IN a good Family, a young Woman as a House keeper or Chamber Maid, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer 3—6

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing and to be sold at the well known House called Katchemet's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country shop keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basons, fance pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

Francis Lewis and Son,

At their store near the Fly Market, have for sale the following goods, imported the last Fall, viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices
Red shrouds, shalloons,
Tamies, tabbyrets,
Durants, pranellas,
Camletts, camlettees,
Callamancoes, crapes,
German serge
Tenoff'd serge
Sagathees, blue duffels,
Coating
Striped & Rose blankets
Printed callicoes, cotton and chintzes
Cambricks lawns and muslins, plain & flower'd
Sattins, modes & persians
Black velvet
Tambour silk vests
Indian lutestrings and persians
¾ and yard wide Irish linens
Irish sheeting
Hamburgh Dowlass
Platillas Royal
Russia sail cloth
Russia Drillings
Ravens duck
Diaper and Damask table linen
Furniture & other checks
A variety of ribbons
Black, blond and thread lace
Flower'd and spotted gauze
Cordage of all sizes, from a 12 inch cable to a ratline
White lines of all sorts
Tacle falls & tiller ropes
Whale lines, the best sort
Sail, and seine twine
Bed ticking
Musquito netting for beds
Looking glasses
Long and short handle frying pans
Sithes and sickles, &c.

ALSO

Jamaica spirits
Teneriffe wine
White wine vinegar
Castile soap
Double flint decanters, and wine glasses.

N. B. Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened. 81—

WHEREAS the sale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the Right Honourable William Earl of Stirling, within my bailiwick have been often adjourned for want of buyers,—and the sale of the goods and chattels are now fixed for Thursday the thirty first of August instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; and that of the lands for the 5th day of October next. The vendue to be held on the premises. These are therefore to notify the public, that the sales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are satisfied. The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the days of sale.

ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

August 2d, 1775, Somerset county.

CLOCKS and WATCHES,

Made and Repaired by

WILLIAM PEARSON,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

In the Broadway.

HE likewise intends to open a School, on the first of September, where Gentlemen's children may be instructed in that solemn branch of worship, called VOCAL MUSIC, in the newest and most approved method.

As he does not intend to take more than twelve Scholars, in order to enable him to do them justice. Those Gentlemen who choose to subscribe, will be pleased to leave their names with Mr. Holt, or the Subscriber, at twelve shillings a quarter, and six shillings entrance; the School days are to be on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from two to four in the afternoon.——Those young Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to employ him, may be taught on the same evenings, at two dollars a quarter, and one dollar entrance.

SCRIVENER's OFFICE,

24th August 1775.

ALTHOUGH but little business can be expected in these unhappy times, still the same constant attendance will be given as heretofore, and every endeavour used to render this office serviceable, not only by drawing in the most immediate and effectual manner, *deeds of settlement*, wills, &c. so essential in the present day for the care of posterity, but by giving the most candid and satisfactory advice in all cases of law and equity, whereby to avoid those additional grievances too frequently occasioned by tedious and unnecessary suits.—*Debts* recovered in an easy, expeditious manner; Seafaring men and other strangers who often meet with difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the law, will be particularly assisted, and executors to wills, or administrators to intestates estates regularly instructed to perform their respective trusts, *in the execution of their office*.—The most moderate fees will be taken, and the general business of this office executed, with that conduct and integrity as will intitle to a continuance of the *Public's* favour and protection, 3—6

Their obedient and very devoted servant,

JOHN C. KNAPP, Attorney at Law & B. R.

FRANCIS VANDALE,

From OLD FRANCE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes to teach the French and Italian languages, in New York. And will readily attend any young Ladies and Gentlemen at their dwellings; and as he is a Protestant, and recommended by many gentlemen on this continent, he doubts not he shall meet with encouragement equal to his abilities; If a sufficient number of young gentlemen will engage to attend an evening or day school, he will instruct them at a reasonable rate. He doubts not, on trial, he shall give satisfaction, and will be greatly obliged to all those who will please to employ him. At Mr. Rapelje's, in Queen street, near the Fly-market. 3—6

Shortly will be Published,

PLAIN & noise practical remarks on the treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will be added, a short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young Military Surgeons, in North America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the College of New-York.

Subscriptions taken in by the printer. 99—

HAYMAN LEVY

In Duke Street, (commonly called Bayard Street,) has for Sale.

BEST North-west Beaver, Racoons, Parchment, Deer Skins, and ditto in the hair, Bear-Skins, best black and white Wampum, Hair Pipes and Muscles; Florence Oil, Capers, Anchovies, Olives, Orgeat and Capilaire in boxes, Geneva in large cases, old Castille Soap, best Indigo and Fig blue, Coffee, American flour of Mustard, Mens and Womens leather shoes, Germantown mill'd stockings, and few coil white Rope. 99 4.

Morris County, Hanover Town August 21st 1775.

WHEREAS the Wife of Ebenezer Stilles has eloped from his Bed; This is to notify all Persons that if they trust her, or let her have any Thing, they do it on their own risk, for I will not pay any Thing after the Date hereof.

3—6 *EBENEZER STILLES.*

Fifty Dollars REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Raritan, in the county of Somerset and township of Bridgewater, sometime between the 7th and 9th instant, a light Bay Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, seven years old, her tail short with little hair on it, broad behind, the hair between the fetlock and hoof of her fore feet worn off by a clog, well limbed and high courraged.—Whoever shall apprehend and secure the said Mare and Thief, shall have the above Reward; and for the Mare alone, so that the owner may have her again, *Twenty Five* DOLLARS, and all reasonable Charges by

SAMUEL STAATS COEJEMANS.

August 12th 1775. 2—5

JAMES WALLACE,

At the Sign of the HOOD,

In Water-street, opposite to Mr. Van Zandt's, near the Coffee-House, New-York,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentry, that he makes and sells, black and white silk patent lace for ladies aprons, handkerchiefs, &c. White thread do. for ladies and gentlemens ruffles; hoods, aprons and tippets, and several other things in that way; silk and thread gloves and mitts, the silk of which is American produce.———He therefore hopes to be honoured with the commands of those who wish to encourage their own manufacture. Stockings made in the best manner, for those that bring their own stuff

N. B. Silk stockings dress'd in the neatest manner, as in London and Dublin, thereby preserving their gloss and colour to the last; stitches taken up in the best method, at the most reasonable rates.

1701—

HAS FOR SALE

At his Jewlery, Hardware, and Cutlery store, the lower end of the Fly-Market.

SMALL SWORDS and Cutteau de Chasse's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash; buys old Gold, Silver, Tortoise shell, and Ivory——Those who have demands on him, are desired to furnish him with their accompts, and any who are indebted to him are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible. 98——

AS the Co partnership of Williams and Brooke is near expired, there will be stuck off to the highest bidders, for cash, at the house of Charles Brooke in Shrewsbury, on Monday the eleventh day of September, all their Stock in Trade, such as Holland and Scotch Osnaburgs, Ticklenburg, Duck, Dowlass sheeting, coarse middling and fine Irish Linens, 3-4, 7-8 yd wide, and yard and 3-8 Cotton and Cotton and Linen Checks, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs of many prices, India and English Taffaties, black and cloth colours, Broad cloths and Coatings of many prices and colours, Pins, Nails, and a quantity of Bear skin Breeches, with many other articles too tedious to mention; perhaps the most general assortment of Dry Goods in the township. The Vendue to begin about 9 o'clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

WILLIAMS and BROOKE.

N. B. Those who have any Demands against the said Partnership are desired to call for payment, and those Indebted, to discharge their Accounts.

2—5

New York, August 16, 1775.

LAST Tuesday morning between eight and nine o'clock between Beekman's Slip and Dover-street, was dropped a Pocket Book, which was seen to be picked up at the corner of Peck's Slip, by a lad who appeared by his dress, to be a Merchant's Clerk; wore a brownish Coat, a white Waistcoat and Breeches, and had his hair tied behind. Three Sailors who were going by, and saw him take up the Pocket-Book, cried halves, he said something to put them off, and walked up the Market.

Whoever delivers the Papers, to the printer or owner, may as a Reward, keep the two Half Joes in the Pocket Book, which contained all the Money and Writings the Owner had in the World. 2—5

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.

SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

1701 New-York, August 10, 1775.

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, viz. a silver watch, with a silver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a silver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table spoon, mark unknown; a pair of silver shoe buckles, a pair marked R. C. and 2 P C S; an odd ditto marked J. S; a pair of silver carved knee buckles; 6 silver tea spoons, 6 old do. do. one of them marked M. C. a stone box in the form of a prayer book, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver viz. a half johannes, 4 half guinea, 9 dollars, and a French crown, sundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fischer, for 80s. a bill of sale for a negro wench, purchased from Neal Shaw, at £ 80, which is on the back; and a bag of coppers. Whoever shall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

0—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

On HUNTER's QUAY, has for Sale,

A FEW hampers of best London porter, old Madeira, Teneriff, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arrack Scotch barley, and Scotch herrings in kegs, rice, fig blue, and English cheese. Also,

A few Logs Square Timber. 93——

SAMUEL PRINCE,

CABINET-MAKER,

At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*,

IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers,
Chests upon chests,
Cloth presses,
Desks,
Desks and book cases of different sorts,
Chairs of many different and new patterns,
Bureau,
Dining,
Card,
Breakfast,
Tea,
} TABLES.

And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap. 2—7

HENRY O'BRIAN,

Stay Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Public's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Well. 95—

CORNELIUS RYAN,

Leather Dresser and Breeches-maker,

At the Sign of the Sun and Breeches, in the Broadway, near the Oswego Market

MAKES and sells the very best of buck and doeskin breeches; fine ground limb dito; best buck and doeskin gloves; also the very best sort of cariboo skin breeches and gloves. In all which he has the greatest encouragement from the public, and as he is determined to use his utmost endeavours to excel in his branch, he doubts no the continuance of his friends commands. He likewise has a great variety of buck skin breeches for traders, or country stores, Indian and oil dressed deer skins; all which he will sell on as low terms as they can be had from Philadelphia, or any other part of the continent.

To be sold cheap, 300 pair of good buckskin breeches.

Wanted immediately, three or four good workmen at the breeches making business. 2—5

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Run-away from the subscriber, Hugh Montgomery, a servant man, by trade a breeches-maker. Any person that will take up the said servant, and bring him to his master in New York, shall receive the above reward. All persons are hereby forewarned not to harbour, conceal, or carry off said servant, as they may expect to be prosecuted as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN MORTON,

INTENDING for Europe in the fall, requests all those indebted to him, by bond, note, or book debt, to make speedy payment; and as many of them must be sensible he has been very indulgent, he now expects that they will exert themselves in discharging their debts; as all those that do not, may depend on having their accounts put in a lawyer's hands, as he is determined to have his accounts settled as soon as possible.

He has on hand, a neat assortment of goods, which he will sell cheap, for cash, or short credit,—amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, middling and low priced cloths, with rattinets and shaloons
Tamies, durants and casimarcoes
Bumbaseens, taspeens
Silverets and poplins
Plain and striped lutestrings, brocades, satins,
Peelongs, taffeta and
Persians, bandano, silk roma, taffeta, stampt linen, and checked handkerchiefs
White, black and coloured serge and cotton denims, corderoys,
Velverets and fustians,
Bed satins and moreens
Drawboys and counterpains—Blue and white, purple and white, and red and white furniture cottons and callicoes,
callicoes and chintzes
Men's and boy's, cotton, thread and worsted hose
Women's and girl's cotton, thread and worsted hose
Women's, maid's and girl's silk, worsted, lamb, and kid gloves and mitts
A neat assortment of Irish linens and sheetings, Russia sheetings
Ravins duck, Osnaburgs and dowlas
7-8, yd. and yd. and 3-8 cotton checks
Silk mercegoods, striped Holands
Scotch, Flemish and coloured threads
Lawn aprons and handkerchiefs
A fine assortment of cat guts
Spotted, figured and striped silk gauzes
Spider and Paris netts
Turkey, French and fancy gauzes
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs
A parcel of fashionable ribbons
Apron and cap tapes
Ivory and horn combs
Snuff boxes, gass and brass inks
Barow and other pen knives
Cutteau and pistol capt knives, knives & forks.
Razors, razors and knitting pins
3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d and 2 ¼ inch sheathing nails
Tin plates in boxes and wire
6 by 8, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass
A small assortment of Indian goods, consisting of strouds, blankets, frizes, &c. &c.

¼ yd. ⅜ ell, ½, and yd. wide carpetting, Wilton and Scotch carpets, a large assortment.

LOOKING GLASSES.

A large and elegant assortment of gilt framed, mahogany and black walnut, square and oval sconces, pier glasses and gerandoes.

Pictures, sheet and dissected maps.

CHINA.

Blue and white, and enameled table sets, tea table ditto, for ornament, old plates and dishes, bowls, mugs, tureens, cups and saucers, &c. 87—

WANTS A PLACE,

A Young Man who was educated at the University of Glasgow, and of an indisputable character, is willing to engage for a year, either in a public school or a private family. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. 4—7.

FOUND

BY Ezekiel Hawley, in Salem, Westchester County, in his pasture, the 20th of July last, a likely Sorrel Mare, with a light mane and tail, her left hind foot, below the fetlock, and one half the hoof, white, a natural pacer and trotter, supposed to have been stolen and left near the said place——The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have the said Mare, on application to the subscriber. EZEKIEL HAWLEY.

Salem, Westchester County, Province of New-York. } 4—7.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.